

PRESERVING THE EGGS FOR FUTURE USE



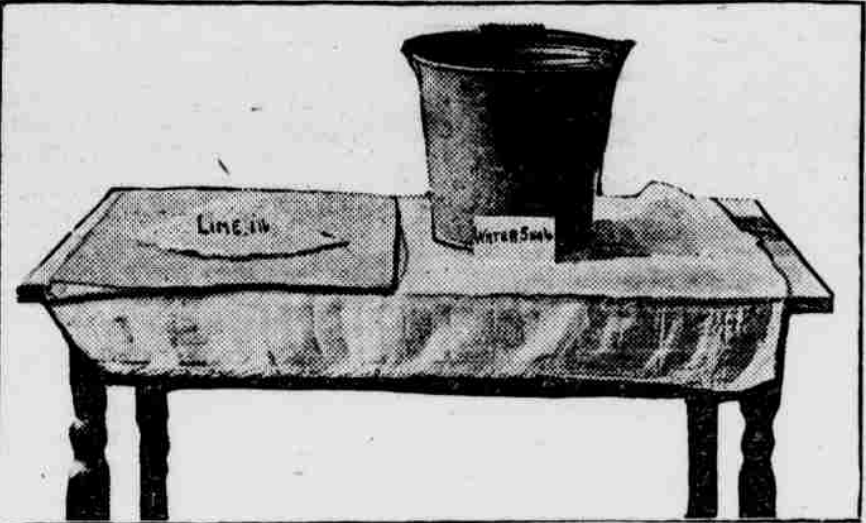
Putting in Ingredients.

While, of course, we would like to have strictly fresh eggs all the time, there are times when this is impossible. Then we must take the next best thing, which is the preserved egg.

Lime-water makes one of the best egg preservatives. The lime-water treatment, according to M. E. Dickson of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, consists in dissolving one pound of lime in five gallons of water which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. The mixture is thoroughly stirred and allowed to settle. Then the clear liquid is poured into an earthen jar or wooden tub, which is filled within two inches of the brim with fresh eggs. The container is covered with coarse muslin over which is spread a paste of lime to prevent evaporation as much as possible. All of the eggs should be entirely covered with the liquid.

The eggs should be unwashed, but clean and, of course, fresh. Although freshly gathered fertile eggs are all right when put down immediately, sterile eggs are preferable. Heated or doubtful eggs should never be preserved.

The water glass method of preserving is possibly even more common than the lime-water method. Water glass, or sodium silicate, may be obtained from any druggist for from \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon. This solution of sodium silicate should be diluted with nine (9) parts of water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. One quart of water glass thus diluted is sufficient to preserve twelve dozen eggs. An earthen jar or wooden tub is preferable for storing, and the same precautions to prevent evaporation should be taken in this method as are taken in the lime-water method.



Lime and Water Make Good Preservative.

PROBLEM UP TO THE FARMER

Must Solve to His Satisfaction Time of Year to Hatch His Birds—Weather Charts Help.

Every farmer and poultryman, says Professor Rice, must first solve to his own satisfaction the time of year in which to hatch birds so that they will begin laying just before heavy frost or freezing weather arrives in his particular state. This is a very simple problem, as a glance at the government and state weather charts will show the average date of frost and freezing weather for any given period of years. Then, taking into consideration a particular breed and familiarizing himself with its characteristics, a farmer or poultryman can set the exact date when eggs should be hatched so as to allow the pullets ample time to come into full plumage and maturity before the advent of cold weather.

If, for example, White Leghorns are the type chosen, a farmer will learn that these birds usually begin laying at seven to eight months of age. He strikes an average time for the arrival of cold weather, probably November 15 to 25. He looks at his calendar and carefully counts back eight months and finds that March 15 to 25 is the logical time in which to hatch out the birds. Therefore, if Leghorns are to lay at eight months, they must have eight months of weather absolutely adapted to their fullest development before they can be expected to lay. And they must not come into laying except in mild weather before their vitality has been taxed or impaired by cold.

Hens Pay Store Bill.

Every farmer can keep a hundred or more hens and raise on the farm at slight cost enough feed to supply their needs. This number of hens, if properly cared for, will pay the store bill for a small family. Try it.

PROVIDE SHADE FOR POULTRY

Ducks and Geese Quickly Succumb If Unable to Secure Protection From the Sun's Rays.

Failure to provide shade for poultry during the summer months not only results in a large number of deaths, but the flocks are less productive. The importance of summer shade cannot be overestimated. Poultry of all kinds require shade. Ducks and geese very quickly succumb if they are unable to get protection from the sun's rays.

It is easy to provide plenty of shade. The Missouri College of Agriculture recommends the following ways of furnishing shade for poultry: Portable houses can be set up on blocks so that the birds may run underneath; orchards, sunflower patches, cornfields, etc., can be so arranged that the young stock or mature hens may run in them. Cornfields make excellent summer range for young stock. They furnish plenty of shade and other conditions for rapid economical growth are ideal. A little planning on the part of the farmer will make poultry keeping more profitable. By providing shade the losses are reduced, the flock is more productive, and the young stock will make more economical growth.

First Class Hatching Eggs.

If you buy dollar eggs for hatching, don't be disappointed if you get a very ordinary quality of chicks. That's all you pay for at that rate, and if you get good chicks consider yourself fortunate, just as you would if you picked up a five-dollar gold piece in the road. First-class hatching eggs cannot be produced for one dollar per setting.

Hens in the Garden.

The hen with unclipped wings will watch and sing while you plant the garden seed, and when you leave, over the fence she will go to gather the seed from the row.

LACING AS TRIMMING

RATHER OLD FASHION THAT IS ONCE MORE IN VOGUE.

Illustration Shows How Effective It May Be Made—White Batiste the Best Material for the Collar and Vest.

Lacing as a trimming is revived in the way of novelty every once in a while, and, judging from its present vogue, this is one time. There is something quaintly attractive about the fad, but in many cases it is overdone. Just a touch is all that is needed, and it



Lacing Gives a Quaint Touch to This Pretty Frock.

usually occurs at the neck and sleeve ends of a blouse, and, probably, the girdle.

Here in the model sketched we find the sleeve ends laced and the back of the bodice. That last sounds inconvenient, doesn't it? But the effect is really too pretty to forego, and, besides, the world is full of kindly disposed souls, who can on most occasions be induced to help one in and out of difficult things and thus save us contortions.

In geranium-coral faille or any of the lovely rose tones this chic little frock will commend itself to those of you who love pretty clothes. The lacings are merely narrow bias folds of the silk knotted at the ends and run through strongly buttonholed eyelets.

As the long sleeves are not set into the armholes of the bodice, it will be necessary to use white china silk or something equally thin for a foundation blouse into the armholes of which the sleeves may be sewed. White batiste is used for the collar and the vest, and by supplying snappers around its inside edge it can be fastened to the foundation blouse and be removed for laundering.

The bodice shows a rather deep V in front, but in back is rounded in a shallow curve about the neck. The length is extended a bit below the waist line and in front cut to give the effect of little vest corners, then draped up in place by means of a vertical line of shirring through the center. The wide armholes are bordered with a set-on braid of fine tucks. As the lacing down the back of the waist must not be drawn tightly together, a narrow underpanel of the silk must be sewed down the foundation blouse for a background.

The skirt is in two flounces, and so a knee-length foundation is needed. Both are gathered evenly and rather full about the top, then finished above the hem with a six-inch border of fine tucks that serves to hold the flounces away from the figure.

In frocks of this description the best results can be had by selecting a good, crisp quality of silk, because the design needs a bouffancy that could hardly be acquired with the softer silks.

CARE OF FACE IN SUMMER

Hot Weather Particularly the Time When Complexion Must Be Made a Matter of Moment.

Summer is not a season of pure delight to the woman who values a good complexion. During the warm months extra precautions are necessary in order to preserve the texture and beauty of the skin, for hot winds, hot sunshine and salt water all play havoc with the complexion.

It is hardly possible to go about with a protection in the form of a veil wrapped about one's face, for this is too warm for comfort, and disagreeable and dangerous to the eyes, besides. But there are certain precautions which can be taken to relieve the burning sensation which comes from exposure to the sun. When you have been out in the hot summer air and allowed the sun's rays to kiss

your cheeks you will find, of course, that your skin will become red and dry from this reckless exposure. Don't come in from out of doors, where you have been enjoying a motor trip or a game of tennis and wash the dust and dirt from your skin with soap and water. This only increases the burning sensation and the dryness of the skin.

First rub on a quantity of cold cream and rub thoroughly with a soft cloth. After the irritation has been somewhat lessened the face should then be thoroughly washed and cleansed. Fill a basin two-thirds full of fresh soft water. Should the water which flows from the faucet be hard, then soften it with a teaspoonful of borax to every basin. Dip the face in the water, and afterward the hands. Soap the hands well and rub with a gentle motion over the face. Dip the face a second time into the water in the basin, rinse thoroughly and dry with a thick, soft towel. After the facial bath apply some simple lotion, slightly astringent. It will be found very refreshing.

The use of a good cleansing cream before the facial bath and a suitable lotion afterward has a really wonderful effect in improving the complexion. The effect of a clean face is in itself altogether delightful. Such a bath tends to rest and refresh the bather and put her in a good temper. Many a bad complexion is due to nothing more nor less than neglect of a proper cleansing process. If more faces were kept really clean a great improvement in the appearance would be noticed.

FINE COMBINATION OF COLOR

Example of What May Be Done by Contrasting the Shades That Have Widest Difference.

Black and white being the mode in Paris must, of course, be the mode on this side of the water, and very beautiful effects are achieved by this striking color combination. In the example here the bodice of plain black silk is straight and severe with prim little turn-over collar and cuffs of white, lace-edged. Wide bretelles of the stripe are gathered into black-and-white-striped silk covered buckles



on the shoulders. The skirt of the stripe is cut bias and opens over a "V" shaped piece of plain black silk which, like the blouse, fastens with black silk covered buttons in buttonholes done in white. The belt and buckle are of plain black silk and a band of the same finishes the bodice.

Harlequin Designs Popular.

The profusion of black and white worn this season lends itself nicely to the new popular harlequin designs in squares and diamond shapes. They are almost too striking for people to want them for whole dresses, but they are charming in combination with plain black. The slender woman can wear them well.

To Season Utensils.

New agate and tin cooking utensils require seasoning before they are used. To do this, simply let them stand on the back of the range for two hours, filled with scalding water and bicarbonate of soda, one teaspoonful to a quart of water, then wash and dry in the regular manner.

Serge in Many Forms.

There are many forms of the silk serge, ranging from a twill almost invisible to a heavy diagonal; but the surah weave is a medium twill and is extremely good looking, either in plain one-tone colorings or in black or color with hair line stripes of white.

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By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Wants Other Suffering Women To Know It.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—"I have wanted to write to you for a long time to tell you what your wonderful remedies have done for me. I was a sufferer from female weakness and displacement and I would have such tired, worn out feelings, sick headaches and dizzy spells. Doctors did me no good so I tried the Lydia E. Pinkham Remedies—Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. I am now well and strong and can do all my own work. I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and want other suffering women to know about it."—Mrs. H. E. MABEN, 211 S. Spring St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.



This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why Lose Hope. No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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If Mexico doesn't behave we'll stop speaking to her.

"Laughs when robbed of her gems." She's an actress.

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Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

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